

85TH CONGRESS }
2d Session }

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES }

REPORT
No. 1421

ALEXANDER GROSSMAN

FEBRUARY 27, 1958.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House and ordered to be printed

Mr. LANE, from the Committee on the Judiciary, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 9012]

The Committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 9012) for the relief of Alexander Grossman, having considered the same, report favorably thereon with an amendment and recommend that the bill as amended do pass.

The amendment is as follows:

Page 2, lines 1 and 2, strike out "in excess of 10 per centum thereof".

The bill would provide for the payment of the sum of \$500 to Alexander Grossman of Brooklyn, N. Y., as refund of the amount of departure bond posted on his behalf and subsequently forfeited.

STATEMENT OF FACTS

The claimant, a native of Czechoslovakia, was admitted to the United States as a student on June 10, 1948, upon the posting by the Hartford Accident & Indemnity Co. of a \$500 maintenance and departure bond. An extension of his stay was granted to September 25, 1949, but a further extension was denied. On January 26, 1950, deportation proceedings against him were instituted on the ground that he had remained in the United States for a longer time than permitted. The deportation proceedings, however, were held in abeyance pending consideration of his application for adjustment of his status under the Displaced Persons Act of 1948. This relief was granted to him and a record of lawful entry for permanent residence was made, retroactive to the date of his arrival. On December 8, 1955, the alien became a naturalized citizen of the United States. In the meantime the bond had been declared breached because of the alien's failure to depart on or before September 25, 1949, and, upon demand, the amount of the bond was paid by the surety on October 1,

1951, and subsequently converted into the Treasury. The surety has advised that it was indemnified in the amount of the bond by claimant in this bill.

The Department of Justice in its report dated November 6, 1957 states:

In view of the fact that the alien's status was administratively adjusted retroactively to the date of his original arrival, the Department of Justice interposes no objection to the enactment of the bill.

Therefore, your committee concurs in the recommendation of the Justice Department and recommend favorable consideration of the bill.

The committee is advised by the author of the bill that no attorney is involved.

CASE HISTORY

Alexander Grossmann, 1270 44th Street, Brooklyn, N. Y. Immigration and Naturalization No. A6 916-048 DP.

Born March 3, 1928, in Stakcin, Czechoslovakia.

Yeshiva student until 1944.

April 15, 1944: Deported Uzhorod with parents.

May 10, 1944: Deported to Auschwitz where parents were killed.

May 20: Brought to Mauthausen.

May 25: Brought to Ebensee, where I was detained until May 8, 1945.

May 5, 1945: Liberated by the Allied Army. Came to Wels, sick, and then returned to Kosice, then went to Bratislava where I continued my studies at the Yeshiva there.

May 23, 1948, I arrived in the United States and immediately undertook all steps to legalize my status.

Having arrived before the deadline of April 30, 1949, displaced person qualifications were granted to me.

December 15, 1954, I was legally admitted as a displaced person quota immigrant under section 4 of the Immigration Act of 1924 and was registered under the Alien Immigration Act of 1940.

On December 8, 1955, I received my citizenship papers No. 7513040, in the United States eastern district, Brooklyn, N. Y.

On July 5, 1950, I married Eva, nee Kohn, a naturalized United States citizen (her citizenship papers No. 7435171). She bore me three children (Gwendolin, December 29, 1951; Samuel, September 29, 1953; Martin, September 9, 1955), all United States citizens.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY ATTORNEY GENERAL,
Washington, D. C., November 6, 1957.

HON. EMANUEL CELLER,
Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: This is in response to your request for the views of the Department of Justice concerning the bill (H. R. 9012) for the relief of Alexander Grossman.

The bill would provide for the payment of the sum of \$500 to Alexander Grossman of Brooklyn, N. Y., as refund of the amount of a departure bond posted on his behalf and subsequently forfeited.

The files of the Department of Justice disclose that claimant, a native of Czechoslovakia, was admitted to the United States as a student on June 10, 1948, upon the posting by the Hartford Accident & Indemnity Co. of a \$500 maintenance and departure bond. An extension of his stay was granted to September 25, 1949, but a further extension was denied. On January 26, 1950, deportation proceedings against him were instituted on the ground that he had remained in the United States for a longer time than permitted. The deportation proceedings, however, were held in abeyance pending consideration of his application for adjustment of his status under the Displaced Persons Act of 1948. This relief was granted to him and a record of lawful entry for permanent residence was made, retroactive to the date of his arrival. On December 8, 1955, the alien became a naturalized citizen of the United States. In the meantime the bond had been declared breached because of the alien's failure to depart on or before September 25, 1949, and, upon demand, the amount of the bond was paid by the surety on October 1, 1951, and subsequently converted into the Treasury. The surety has advised that it was indemnified in the amount of the bond by claimant in this bill.

In view of the fact that the alien's status was administratively adjusted retroactively to the date of his original arrival, the Department of Justice interposes no objection to the enactment of the bill.

The Bureau of the Budget has advised that there is no objection to the submission of this report.

Sincerely,

WILLIAM P. ROGERS,
Deputy Attorney General.

○

The first of these is the question of the origin of the human race. It is a question which has been discussed for many years, and has given rise to many different theories. The most common of these is the theory of evolution, which holds that the human race has evolved from a common ancestor. This theory is supported by many facts, and is generally accepted by the scientific community. Another theory is the theory of creation, which holds that the human race was created by God. This theory is also supported by many facts, and is generally accepted by the religious community. There are many other theories, but these are the two most common. The question of the origin of the human race is a very important one, and it is one which has been discussed for many years. It is a question which has given rise to many different theories, and it is one which is still being discussed today.

The second of these is the question of the development of the human race. This is a question which has also been discussed for many years, and has given rise to many different theories. The most common of these is the theory of evolution, which holds that the human race has evolved from a common ancestor. This theory is supported by many facts, and is generally accepted by the scientific community. Another theory is the theory of creation, which holds that the human race was created by God. This theory is also supported by many facts, and is generally accepted by the religious community. There are many other theories, but these are the two most common. The question of the development of the human race is a very important one, and it is one which has been discussed for many years. It is a question which has given rise to many different theories, and it is one which is still being discussed today.

The third of these is the question of the future of the human race. This is a question which has also been discussed for many years, and has given rise to many different theories. The most common of these is the theory of evolution, which holds that the human race has evolved from a common ancestor. This theory is supported by many facts, and is generally accepted by the scientific community. Another theory is the theory of creation, which holds that the human race was created by God. This theory is also supported by many facts, and is generally accepted by the religious community. There are many other theories, but these are the two most common. The question of the future of the human race is a very important one, and it is one which has been discussed for many years. It is a question which has given rise to many different theories, and it is one which is still being discussed today.